



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieu moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.
BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1815.

[NO. 163.]

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to enact a Regulation entitled "Regulation No. 1, A. D. 1815, in continuation of the Regulation No. 1, A. D. 1814, for the Provincial Courts in Java," Public Notice thereof is hereby given, and that the said Regulation is ordered to have the effect of Law, and may be seen on application to the proper constituted Authorities.

That no one may plead ignorance thereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places.

Given at Batavia, this 22d day of March 1815, by me the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

THOS. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honorable the Lieut. Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Government.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of BANCA TIN will be sold by Public Auction at the Government Storehouses at Batavia, on the 1st June next, on the following

CONDITIONS.

The Tin to be sold for Colonial Currency.—Ten per cent to be deposited at the time of Sale; and the remainder to be paid previous to delivery.

The lots to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the day of Sale, and to be cleared within one Month from that period; in failure of which they will be liable to be resold; and any loss on such resale will be borne by the first purchaser, but any advance thereon will accrue to Government.

The Tin to be sold for exportation only; and the purchasers to enter into a Penalty Bond that the said Tin shall not be imported into Great Britain.

The Tin may be seen after the 15th Proximo on application to the Commercial Committee and to the Colonial Store-keeper.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, April 3, 1815.

Advertentie.

HIJNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt, dat een hoeveelheid Bankas TIN, publiek zal verkocht worden in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen te Batavia op den 1ste Juni aanstaande, en wel op de volgende

VOORWAARDEN.

De Verkoop zal geschieden voor Papieren Geld, een tiende der kooppenningen zal ten tijde der verkoop, en het overige voor de aflevering betaald worden.

Het TIN zal weeten voor risico der Kopers van de dag der Vendutie, en moet binnen een Maand naa dat tydstop worden afgehaald, zullende hetzelfde in kas van verzuim, ten tweeden male kunnen verkocht, en alle schade by die gelegenheid gedragen worden door de eerste Kopers, terwyl het meerder rondement zal blijven ten voordeele van den Lide.

Het TIN zal alleen verkocht worden voor den Uitvoer, en de Koopers zullen behoortlyk borgtogt passeren tot een verzekering dat hetzelfde niet in Groot Brittanje zal worden ingevoerd.—Het zelve kan, naa den 15de der volgende Maand bezigtigd worden, op aanvraag aan het Kommercieel Komité en de Administrateur der Koloniale Pakhuizen.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Secretaris van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 3de April, 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 10de April 1815.

VOOR het Huis van A. A. van Hulsers, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, voor Rekening des boedels van wylen Jacob Wissink, van Huismeebelen, Wagens, Paarden, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Dranken &c.

So meede de volgende Lyfgeigen; als: Samiera, van Batavia met haar man, Amuel, van Batavia koetzier, en zyn Vader David, van Batavia, hoog bejaard; Daphne, van Batavia, Compleete Naayster. Rosetta, van Batavia, Naayster en Sigaarmaakster.

Zondag, van Baly, Huisjonge en passerganger. Zullende het een en ander voor een ieder te zien zyn, op Zaterdag den 8ste der even-gemelde maand.

Op Dingsdag en Donderdag, den 11 en 13de April 1815.

VOOR de Gouvernements Pakhuizen voor Rekening van het Gouvernement, van diverse Negotie goederen &c.

Op Woensdag, den 12de April 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van wylen den oud Majoor der Mooren Sesma Lebe, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Spinhuis-gragt, van Juweelen, &c. &c.

Op Vrydag, den 14de April 1815.

VOOR het Huis van Jacobus Marcus, staande in de Leepelstraat, voor Rekening van de Prys agenten, van Schaalen-kopere gewigten, Goud en Zilver-werken, &c. Als meede voor Rekening van Particulieren, van Caapchse Wynen, Speelkaarten, Slaven, Swarte Wytjes Butfels, neevens andere goederen meer.

Op Zaterdag den 15de April 1815.

Des voordemiddags ten 9 uren,

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hooft gen Raad van Justitie, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad, Vendutie worden gehouden voor de woning van den Heer Juchler, op de Tygers-Gragt, van een party Huis-meubelen, Wagens en Paarden, als meede eenige Slaven, en het geen verder zal worden opgeveild.

Op Zaterdag, den 29 April 1815.

IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia van mening, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad des morgens ten 10 uren voor desselfs Kantoor op de Voorrey, by wege van Executie te verkopen de navolgende Vastigheden.

Eerstelyk.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Woonhuis, Combuis, Dispens, Slaave vertrekken, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier, in het blok Q, sub No. 23 en 74;—benevens zekere twee ledige Erven, thans te zamen getrokken en tot een gemaakt geleegeen binnen deeze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier in het blok Q, sub No. 19, 20, 21, 22, 75 en 76, toebehoorende aan gem. Heer Juchler.

Ten Tweede.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huis, Combuis, Dispens, Slaave vertrekken, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, staande en gelegen buiten de Statspoort Rotterdam, in het oosterveld het 18de deel van het blok L, sub No. 68 en 69; belend ten westen met de stads buiten barm, ten oosten met Leendert Lehman, ten noorden met Johannes Boodts, en ten zuiden met toebehoorende mede aan voorn. Heer Juchler.

Daaromme is er iemand die eenig recht, actie of toezegging op de voorschreeven

Perceelen zouden willen pretendeeren, en zich opposeeren tegens de voorschreeven Executie en Verkoop, die komen by den voormelden Sequester, ten zynen Kantoor op de Voorrey buiten deze stat, verklaren de reden van dien, by wien inmiddels nadere informatie te bekomen zyn.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreeve Vastigheden te koopen, die koomen ten dage puren en plaatze voorschreeve, aanhooren de Conditien en doen hun profyt.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd, na voorgaande klokke geslag van de puye van het Raadhuis, op Zaterdag den 8ste April 1815.

Door my,
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

Advertentie.

DOOR den ondergeteekende als provisioneel aangesteld tot het waarnemen der nog loopende zaaken van de Bank van Leening, word hier mede bekend gemaakt, dat gedurende deeze maand April, dazelyks (de Zaterdag, Zon en Feestdagen uitgezonderd) door hem in gemelde Bank van Leening zal worden ontvangen, de verscheene renten op belevende Vastigheden in de maand April 1814, welke volgens 's Banks Instructie de dato 1ste November 1813, moeten worden betaald in zilver geld.

BATAVIA
In de Bank van Leening,
den 7de April 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke aan den ondergeteekende geweene Secretaris van Heeren Weesmeesteren deezer Stede gelden verschuldigd zyn, wordep by deze verzocht hun Debet te koomen afleggen, voor den 20ste deezer, zullende by mankement worden gesteld in handen van den Kamer Procureur ter geregtelyke aanmaning.

J. H. DE HOOGH.
BATAVIA den 6de April 1815.

Advertisement.

ALL persons being indebted to, or having claims against the late Firm of SHRAPNELL, SKELTON and CO. are hereby requested to discharge or adjust the same with the succeeding Firm of SKELTON and CO.

BATAVIA, April 2, 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te preten-deeren hebben, dan welschuldig zyn, aan den Boedel van wylen Willem van Bercum, in leven Procureur, gelieve daar van opgaven te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend van heden, aan den geassumeerde Exceuteur Jan Burger.

BATAVIA, den 8ste April 1815.

BOOKS MISSING.

THE Gentleman who borrowed the following Volumes from a collection of Books at Samarang in February, 1813, is requested to return them to Messrs. Jessen, Trail, and Co. Batavia—Messrs. Chapman and Rutter, Samarang—or J. Brown, Esq. Sourabaya, viz.

Bayley's Dictionary, Vol. 2d, Folio.
Wilkin's Edition of Richardson's Ditto, Vol. 2d, Quarto.
Grosier's description de La Chine, Vol. 2d, Octavo.
Burke's Works, Vols. 1st & 6th, Octavo.
Voyages de Tavernier, Vol. 3d, Dodecimo.

7th March 1815.

Advertisement.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of the late LIEUTENANT COLONEL BUTLER, and all who may be indebted to it, are hereby called on to submit their accounts and discharge their debts, to Major Campbell, Deputy Commissary General and President of a Committee appointed by the Commander of the Forces to settle the affairs of the deceased, on or before the 25th of April 1815.

A. CAMPBELL, MAJOR,
Dep. Com. Gen. and President.
R. McQUEEN, CAPT.
H. M. 78th Regt.
L. CONROY, LIEUT.
Assist. Dep. Adj. Gen.
Members.

WELTEVREDEN, March 25, 1815.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY THE VENDUE-MASTER,
AT SAMARANG,

On SATURDAY the 15th April next,
At 10 o'Clock in the forenoon,

THE REMAINING

BOOKS,

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE DAVID HOPKINS, Esq.

A list of the Books to be seen at the Office of Messrs. CHAPMAN and RUTTER, at Samarang.

10th March 1815.

Advertisement.

MR. van der KAA informs his friends and the Public, that he has removed his Warehouse from Leepel-street to his house in Great-river-street, No. 53.

Advertentie.

DEN Tekenaar informeerd het Public dat hy het Negotie Huis van de Leepelstraat verplaatst heeft in zyn Huis op de Groote Rivier No. 53.

Advertentie.

DEN Ondergeteekende presenteert uit de hand te Koop zyn Huis, staande in de Koestraat, voorzien van een ruim Wagenhuis, Paardestal, Slaven-vertrekken, &c.

L. SMULDERS.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

EEN Thuin gelegen op Angiol, voorzien met de benodigde Wooningen, als meede een Speelhuis, verscheide Visch-vyvery, &c. &c.

Nader informatie, by Mev. de Wed. SMIT op de Groote Roer Malacca.

BATAVIA, den 23ste Maart 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE die geenen welke iets te ver-leeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Anna Margaretha Bossotiel, gesepareerde huisvrouw van den naar Europa vertrokken Kapitein Militair Carel Alexander van Seebag, gelieve daar van aan den ondergeteekende Exceuteur in gedagte Boedel Fredrik Cooning, opgave te doen binnen veertien dagen van heeden af gerekend.

BATAVIA, den 23 Maart 1815. F. COONING.

HEDEN verlost myn geliefde Huis-vrouw voorspoedig van een Dochter.

KRAUSE.

BATAVIA den 1ste April 1815.

GENERAL Meeting of the Member,
of the HARMONIC SOCIETY
on Monday the 10th April 1815.
J. C. BAUD, Sec.

ALGEMEENE vergadering van Heeren
Leeden der Sociëit DE HARMONIE
op Maandag den 10 April 1815.
J. C. BAUD, Sec.

Advertentie.

ALZO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Curator in de Boedels van insolvent overleden alhier, en als zodanig administrerende de Nalatenschappen van wylen *Hermanus van Leeuwen, Johannes Kuper*, in leven Mandadoor op het Landgoed Laanhoff; *J. H. Bräsch*, in leven Opp. Koopman; *Paulus van der Stengh, C. A. Visscher*, in leven Kommissaris van Oorlog; *L. F. Le Rebours*, in leven Capitain Militair; *F. G. Holmberg de Beckfeld, H. Thierens, Jacob Wouter Bouwens, Fritz van Motman, Jacob Jansen, Tjia Kiam, Gouw Koliong, Ong Kongko, Jap Pien, A. Kaagman*, in leven Luitenant ter Zee; *Makaram, Thomas Morley, Hendrik Mesi, William Kempf, Tan Lianhong, van Heckeren, J. G. J. Embroek, Ong Kiko, Willem George Floris, Hendrik Christiaan Bergman, Tjia Soeyhien, Paul Franken, Pier Mohamat, Ang Djinko, Ibrahim Desien Nina, Tan Singko, Christiaan Schreuder, N. Schultze, Louis Outzkie, Lim Outzkie, Oey Hinko, F. N. Nibbens, Augustyn Peusens en Khouw Liokhay*, in leven Capitein der Chinesen te Bantam; heeft verleden citatie by Edicte *advocatus curie*, op ende tegens alle bekende en onbekende, die eenig regt, actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorschreven Nalatenschappen vermenen te hebben.

Zoo is het dat ik **WILLEM ANTHONY VAN DEN HUEVEL**, Eerste Gezworen Exploiteur van Welm. Hogen Rade by deze voor de derde maal dagvare, alle bekende en onbekende, die eenig regt, actie of pretentie ten lasten van de Nalatenschappen van voornoemde *Hermanus van Leeuwen, Johannes Kuper, Jan Hendrik Bräsch, Paulus van der Stengh, G. A. Fischer, L. F. Le Rebours, Y. F. Holmberg de Beckfeld, H. Thierens, Jacob Wouter Bouwens, Fritz van Motman, Jacob Jansen, Tjia Kiam, Gouw Koliong, Oey Kongko, Jap Pien, A. Kaagman, Makaram, Thomas Morley, Hendrik Mesi, William Kempf, Tan Lianhong, van Heckeren, J. G. J. Embroek, Ong Kiko, Willem George Floris, Hendrik Christiaan Bergman, Tjia Soeyhien, Paul Franken, Pier Mohamat, Ang Djinko, Ibrahim Desien Nina, Tan Singko, Christiaan Schreuder, N. Schultze, Louis Outzkie, Lim Outzkie, Oey Hinko, F. N. Nibbens, Augustyn Peusens en Khouw Liokhay*, vermenen te hebben omme op Woensdag den 10de Mey aanstaande des morgens ten half negen uren, ter rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te compareren, dan wel gemagtigden te zenden ten einde het tweede default te purgeren, nog hünne actien te institueeren, en te funderen en voorts te zien dienen van Intentit met de vorectificati daartoe specterende.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd.

By my,

W. A. VAN DEN HUEVEL.

Deurwaarder.

Batavia, den 30, Maart, 1815.

MR. EDITOR,

Much delicacy must be observed, it seems, in hinting at the subject which has drawn forth the indignation of your Correspondent who dates his letter from Chemangis—but, it is perhaps possible to defend what has passed without injuring or attacking the faith of which he would wish to be considered the Defender; and although you have generously taken on yourself the very heavy responsibility of my critique as it is called, I may be permitted the attempt to shew that the remarks objected to are not sufficient to constitute a critique, and that the comments of your zealous friend XYZ are as much uncalled for by the occasion as they are frivolous in themselves.

I am, however, restrained by unwillingness to continue a discussion which you inform us has already given offence. This information prevents my pursuing the argument that Theatrical performances cannot be said to resemble a subscription assembly;—that custom has not extended criticism to meetings of this nature, but that a Theatre has at all times been open to comment; that in itself it conveys the idea of a public exhibition; and that

even private Theatricals, in private houses, have been publicly criticised. This main objection of your correspondent might easily have been removed, and with regard to any comparison of what has been experienced in Calcutta, a moment's examination of the remarks contained in your Gazette of the 25th ultimo, compared with those which have found a place in the Calcutta Newspapers, will shew that the style and manner of the two differ entirely. My present object therefore shall be exclusively to defend my former remarks from the imputation of personality which XYZ endeavours to attach to them.

This does not appear to me a very difficult task. Examine the remarks in question—do they contain one comment on a particular scene or action? Are they not very general, and avoiding rather than bringing forward that minute description of character and performance which constitutes criticism? In a Calcutta paper the particular scenes where a performer excels are pointed out and his particular faults or failures are described;—sometimes not very delicately. I am not aware that this is to be found in my remarks; and a more liberal construction of them would have been that they were intended to communicate to our distant friends a knowledge of the rational entertainment we derive from the Weltevreden Theatre—in describing which, if the expressions of approval had been wholly unqualified and indiscriminate, no one could have believed them to be genuine and sincere. I can hardly indeed think that the performers themselves would have been gratified by indiscriminate praise; they would be conscious that they could not be believed to have obtained perfection;—they would recollect that “praise undeserved is satire in disguise;”—and they would feel that from a real Amateur of a Theatre, from a faithful admirer of their exertions, such flattery would be impossible.

I must repeat then that I cannot believe my remarks were offensive to the great majority of Theatrical Amateurs—if they were so, I can only say that such offence was not intended; and I can add that you have but done me justice in your assurance “that they were written by a warm supporter of the Theatre, and directed by no spirit of ridicule towards the Dramatis personæ.”

With these observations, Sir, I shall conclude; and if they satisfy your Theatrical friends that their exertions have not been ridiculed or undervalued, I am perfectly content. Your sensitive correspondent XYZ, whether he be a performer angry at not having been enough praised, or fearful from the consciousness of deserving criticism; or even if he be only writing to shew his talent of misrepresenting a case, requires at any rate, no further notice or comment from

Your Friend,

ANONYMOUS.

Batavia, April 3, 1815.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SIR,

If in my first appeal to the public in mitigation of these severe and unmerited sentences passed on my countrymen by the Editors of the Edinburgh Review, I may have evinced more patriotic feeling than literary information, the host of opponents who have reared their crests against me will find it difficult to avail themselves of an excuse which I trust it will ever be the interest of an Englishman to cherish in a true Hollander.

When I adverted to the illiberal and unfounded assertions of the Reviewers, I avowed my incompetency adequately to defend the cause I had espoused; my deficiency in the knowledge of the English Language, and the want of those attainments required to do it justice, I noticed only those distinguished characters among my countrymen, whose works happened at the moment to be on the shelves of my library—and these, among many others of great celebrity, I thought ought to have been sufficient to have screened us from the opprobrious epithets and wanton ignominy which appeared to have been cast upon us.

Far was it from my intention, Mr. Editor, to have vauntingly boasted of the deeds of my countrymen beyond their deserts, on the one hand—or on the other to have insinuated that they had done either as much as they might, or indeed as they ought to have done—my sole object was to protect them from general unmerited abuse, which appeared to be heaped upon them, either from wantonness, ignorance, or to answer some object of narrow, if not selfish policy. In the list of my opponents Civilis ranks the first—and if, as he states himself to be, he is a Hollander as much as myself, I can only regret that his stock of reading in his mother tongue has not enabled him to form a better judgment on works, which, if he has

read them at all, ought to have made a very different impression on a liberal, cultivated, and just understanding.—If Civilis had ever made himself master of the invaluable and extensive information contained in the works of Valentyn, I think that instead of comparing these important historical documents to the monkish legends of the dark ages, he would at once have found an excuse for his countrymen in not subsequently or more frequently entering on any extensive publication regarding the Eastern Islands, because every thing interesting in a general point of view, had been told—he would have felt that the works of Valentyn alone ought to have been a sufficient armour to any insinuation levelled against his countrymen, that they kept the world in the dark respecting their Indian possessions.

I say, that if this said Civilis had been a Hollander as well as myself, then would he never have made one of a party against his Countrymen for what it was out of their power to prevent, the decline of their Indian possessions, arising from events in Europe—he would have known that it was on the model of the Dutch East India Company's system of monopoly, as it is termed, that the mighty fabric of the British Empire in the East has been reared.—He would have known, that not only in the arrangement of the Establishments, and in the principles of the Government, the British followed the Dutch, but that in literary pursuits the latter set the example.—I would still ask him in what Language and in what Country, exists there so complete, so extensive, and so valuable a stock of information regarding the Colonies of any European Nation as is to be found in the Works of Valentyn, which he tauntingly treats with so much contempt?—I would ask in what works have the English rivalled the Flora Ambonensis or the Hortus Malabaricus?—I would, in his own words, ask him, what Englishman has had the honor to fill the chair *Linnaeus*? But lest I should be accused of overrating the ability of my Countrymen, I will take another ground.—I will ask him when the mighty change in the British Empire in India was effected, and whether all the wonderful, all the admirable improvements we now perceive are not the works of the last 30 or 40 years?—If he is truly a Hollander, then let him reflect what has been the melancholy fate of his own Country during the later part of this period.—It has been during this period that the European World has been enlightened by the publication of more enlarged and more correct views and notions of political economy than were before dreamt of.—Anterior to the Government of the venerable Hastings, I apprehend that even an Englishman will find but little to pride himself upon, either in the character or the literary acquirements of his Countrymen in India, saving what their heroism as soldiers may have given them.—Prior to that period our Colonies in India had arrived at the summit of their prosperity—the distresses, the distractions, the revolutions and the misfortunes of *Vaderland* will sufficiently account for their subsequent decline. Shut out during latter years from almost all communication with Europe—deprived of those Recruits which our Establishments, which our respectability required, every exertion was checked, every energy palled.—Have not the same political circumstances which have accelerated the progress of literature and science in British India, retarded it in the Dutch Colonies? Has not the former been as rapidly advancing, owing to events in Europe, as the latter have been declining?

No Hollander, Mr. Editor, can more devoutly revere the British Character than I do—no one can admire the vast, the rapid improvements which British India has undergone, more than I do; many a time have I suffered from the bitter reflection that political circumstances stood in the way of our pushing on in the same career.—Let not, therefore, the misfortunes of my countrymen be the wanton scoff to that nation, to whose immortal honor be it said, *they saved us from ruin, they protected us when there was none else to help us*—they finally established our independence!

If in the warm expression of my feelings I exceed the limits of a literary discussion, I hope to stand excused; let it be considered that the whole merit of the review in question, if merit it possesses, and the influence it is likely to have, depends principally upon the premises set forth in its commencement—for as far as I can understand the nature of an English Review I should presume that its object ought to be confined to notice and to criticise what has been published; and that it can only be justified in adopting original information, when nothing has been previously published from which fixed data can be drawn.—Now to admit the deductions of the Reviewer from grounds which they have themselves assumed, would be to allow that they had no other grounds to go upon—and as I cannot do this while so many valuable publications regarding our Colonies are known to exist, I cannot help thinking it would be far more useful if the Reviewers would undertake to review and criticise this same work of Valentyn, which, tho' written above a hundred years ago, will afford much more correct data than I should presume to be obtained from a hasty “correspondent at Bramhana,” at least if I may judge from the specimen introduced in the Review.

The main argument of Civilis seems to be that of proving the paucity of our Oriental writers, in consequence of the few names noticed by me, and of these names, many not being strictly Dutch—I have already stated why I did not give a more extensive Catalogue of our writers, and with respect to several of them being foreigners, surely no nation will bring charges against our liberality or our respect for literature, for admitting foreigners into our service and encouraging them in the pursuits of literature and science. Whatever may be said against our Commercial Monopoly in this enlightened era of the world, it never can be said that this Monopoly impeded our literary and scientific pursuits, when such instances as those of Kempher and Rumphius can be produced.

I have no objection whatever, for the sake of argument, to admit the correctness of the anecdote adduced to the honor of Sir Hans Sloane, but surely the real history of the labours of Kempher, can never throw a stain on those who directed our affairs in India;—when it is known that Kempher, tho' a German born, was a servant of the Dutch Company, and in 1680 was sent by that same Company to Japan for the express purpose of gaining a knowledge of the history, manners, customs, and language of this remarkable people; that a copy of his interesting manuscripts were (if I am not mistaken) sent by the Government of Batavia, there being then no means of printing in India, to the celebrated *Universit of Leyden*. This I think is a sufficiently clear proof that they did not encounter the neglect Civilis would lead us to suppose.—He must know that Valentyn was also a servant of the Dutch East India Company, and employed on similar researches in the Moluccas; and that so was Degraaf (a Hollander also). His work was written in French and published in 1719, and reprinted in Dutch in 1740, with many augmentations; but it would be tedious and beyond the limits allowed in a News-paper to allude to every individual. If it is granted that many men of all nations, whose works have since been given to the world, have from time to time been received into our service and employed at considerable expence in researches which could only be conducive to the propagation of science and the extension of useful knowledge, Civilis himself must admit that there has been nothing of the narrow-minded principles of Monopoly in doing so.—We are not without our native authors of first rate talents, and if in addition to them we have, under the peculiar circumstances of our Country, and consistently with our constitution, extended this list by the admission of foreigners who have been educated in our universities, bred in our service, and maintained by our capital—is this to be matter of reproach?

So much for the first point which I was induced to defend—with regard to the second that “I was at a loss to conjecture on what authority the Reviewers declared themselves to be persuaded there was not a single European acquainted with the Javanese language,” I see so little in the observations of Civilis that can screen the Reviewers from this *wrong persuasion*, that it may not be necessary to say much further than to mention the names of several Gentlemen, even among my immediate acquaintances who are living instances of this gross misstatement—some delicacy, however, from personal considerations, must be allowed to me; yet I will venture to mention by their initials, two Gentlemen now resident at Batavia, who formerly held the highest stations to the Eastward, and who notwithstanding the *unkind insinuations* of Civilis, are both European Hollanders, born without the aid of a *Javanese Mother*, who are perfectly conversant in both the high and low languages.—Mr. V. Z. and Mr. V. D. B.—the late Mr. Decker also, who was so entirely employed under the British Government as Javanese translator at Batavia, was perfectly master of the Javanese, and he too was a *thorough bred Hollander*. The List even at Batavia, might be extended much further than Civilis perhaps dreams of, but as a recent friend of his has adduced the assertions of Mr. Hogendorp in proof of our general and utter ignorance, I shall content myself with adding that Gentleman's name to the list, who it is to be presumed must have been a proficient, even in the *Kazi Language*, ere he ventured upon such conclusions; unless indeed he be like the Reviewers or their advocate Civilis, and wrote upon what he knew not.

But sincerely I cannot consider this self same Civilis to be as much a Hollander as myself—there are no enemies worse than those who assume the disguise of friends, whatever be their object; and as I think I have detected the trick, I would recommend my *would-be* countryman, when next he assumes the dictatorial style, to throw off the Lion's skin, and not to be ashamed of what God has made him.—If he is an Englishman, or from his so strongly supporting the Reviewers, he be rather a Scotchman, as I am told all Scotchmen hang together, I have no objection to acknowledge to him that I do not think my countrymen have done all they ought to have done regarding the attainment of a proficiency in the Javanese Language—that language, it is acknowledged is very difficult, and but few have made

any considerable acquirement in it—many speak it, but few have made it a literary study, but Civilis recollect that the Reviewers are, to say the least, downright absurd, when they say we have been so long undisputed sovereigns of these Colonies.—It is only about 60 years ago that the Dutch obtained the sovereignty of what is properly termed Java—and in which only the Javanese Language may be said to be generally spoken.—The principles on which our first administration was established, were to interfere as little as possible with the native mode of management; this was soon found defective—other plans were agitated, but before they ripened into maturity, the melancholy state of Holland left us unaided—without money, without Troops—without authority to act, except in cases where necessity might dictate—the consequence was, every thing remained in *status quo*—and during the general convulsion which the world has suffered for the last 20 years, it was only left for the colonists to provide for their individual safety and the tranquillity of the Island.

With Civilis I sincerely hope that we may always be more inclined to correct our faults than to be proud of them, but however much we may have been deficient in one particular branch (and for which much may be said in excuse) I am far from conceding that we become liable to general insult, or that we ought to put up with such insult, knowing it to be undeserved, quietly, the more so when that insult is accompanied by almost entire ignorance of the subject treated of, as is the case in the Review in question.

Civilis corrects me with regard to what appeared to me so great a loss of time in the Reviewers having perused so many volumes in the Javanese Language. The words of the Reviewer are as follows—"The style of these Romances, for such they are, and their merit as literary performances are as equal as the subjects are similar.—In truth, nothing can be more mean and puerile than the literary efforts of the oppressed and slavish inhabitants of these 'Regions'; we must, for our own part, candidly avow, that after the perusal of many volumes, we have never met with one sentiment which could be praised for tenderness, elegance, of sublimity; or even with passages which a scholar, anxious to be pleased with his favorite pursuits, would dare to commend."—Now tho' I acknowledge my incapacity to decide upon any nice question in the English Language, I must confess, that after consulting two or three English Gentlemen, and again running over the article, I am at a loss to see where and how I have erred—but I am unwilling to be fastidious on a point in which I may be mistaken—and will suppose these said volumes are not in the Javanese language—in what language then must they be? In the Malays at any rate I presume—if not perhaps Civilis may do my countrymen the favor of explaining this delicate point.

I am the more willing to give credit to what Civilis says in this case that I may not altogether doubt the inclination to veracity on the part of the Reviewers—conceiving therefore with Civilis himself, this assertion to have reference to Malay literature only—let us see what the Asiatic Society of Calcutta say on this subject.

The Reviewers state that the Malay has hardly found a better fate than the Javanese—and the Dutch come fully as much under their lash with respect to one language as the other.

"The Malay language was one of the first cultivated in the East by Europeans.—The first attempt to form a Grammar or Dictionary of it, as far as I know, was made by David Haex, who published in Malay and Dutch, a Vocabulary with some Grammatical observations. At the request of Cardinal Barberini, the Dutch was rendered into Latin, and published with the Propaganda types at Rome, 1631, under the title of 'Dictionarium Malaico Latinum at Latino Malaicum, spera et studio Davidis Haex.' This is a work of some merit, but seems to have been composed in the Malacca and inclines to the Bapa Timor or Eastern dialect of Malay; the author has given a short list of Tarnata and Portuguese words that have been adopted into Malayu, and some useful observations or phraseology. Professor Thunberg, probably by mistake, mentions this work as published in 1707. It seems to have served among the Dutch as a basis for similar compilation. The 'Musical-Collectione Vocabularea,' or Collection of Vocabularies, was printed at Batavia in 1707-8 in 2 Vols. 4to. and the 'Dictionarium of the word ende spraak boek in de Duitsche en de Maleysche tale' at the same place in 1708 in 4to. A 'Malaysche Spraak Kunst' or Malay Grammar, was published by George Hendrick Werndly at Amsterdam in 1726, 8vo. A 'Nieuwe Woorden-schaft in 'Neder Duitsch, Maleisch en 'Portugeesch' was also published at Batavia, in 8vo. 1780."

In the very same paper which has been obligingly handed me by a friend, I perceive the following literal translation of a Malay poem.

"When my Mistress looks forth from her window,
Her eye sparkling like a star,
Its brilliant rays glancing and glittering,
Her elder brother cannot support its lustre;

"Like the red mangoe is the hue of her cheek,
Becoming her tapering neck.
Traversed with shadows whenever she swallows:
Her features like those of a statue or scenic figure,
Her forehead like the new-moon in its first day,
Her eye-brows curved so fair I could devour her,
Long has she been chosen to be my mistress.
Wearing a ring set with gems of Ceylon,
Her long nails shining like lightning,
Transparent as a string of pearls.
Her waist slender and extremely elegant,
Her neck turned like a polished statue,
Eloquent is the enunciation of her words,
Her pointing lips like the crimson red wood,
Not by dress, but by herself adorned;
Black are her teeth stained with baga powder,
Graceful, slender, appearing like a Queen,
Her locks adorned with the seraja flowers,
Her features beautiful with no defect of symmetry,
My soul is often fluttering ready to depart,
Glancing eagerly forth from my eyes.
And quite unable to return to its station."

Let these simple lines be considered under all the disadvantage of their translation into another language—how well the Reviewers maintain their assertion that they never found "one sentiment that could be praised for tenderness, elegance or sensibility, or even with a passage which a scholar, anxious to be pleased with his favorite pursuits, would dare to commend." I have derived the highest gratification from the perusal of many of the English Poets, and candidly own, that I was never struck more forcibly than with the beautiful idea of the celebrated Bard, that

"Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is when unadorn'd adorn'd the most."

Compare these lines with one above quoted or rather with the original Malays which runs thus—
"Tiada mamaki laku ber saja."

Civilis has endeavoured to ridicule my observations respecting the Malays being the medium of common intercourse—our knowledge of this language he attempts to treat with equal contempt, but as our pretensions on this score are so generally known and admitted, I will save myself the trouble of repeating the names of at least 50 Dutch Gentlemen who might give him the retort courteous.—He plumes himself not a little on the perverted interpretation he has given to my words; I never meant to assert that the language is purely spoken in all our societies, but to infer that in a country where a language is commonly spoken, we may expect to find it in many instances well spoken.—Even here then has he missed his aim, by taking a mean advantage, and dwelling on the construction of a few words, which if in some degree obscure, might, I think, be excusable in a foreigner, when it is even difficult to interpret whatever such polished Writers as the Reviewers would state, as for example in the instance of their perusing so many Javanese Books, as above stated.

I must now take my leave of Civilis, but instead of recommending my Countrymen as he advises, to unlearn what they know, take the liberty of congratulating them on the compliment paid to their translation of the Holy Bible, a new edition of which is now printing in Calcutta, under the immediate protection of the British Government, at the suggestion of the Government of the Moluccas.

With respect to S—R he appears altogether so deficient in the information which can alone qualify him for a discussion of the kind, that I can only pity his presumption; and hope, for the credit of my Country, that he too lays no claim to be a Hollander. Before this Hieroglyphical character ventured upon the responsible duty of a writer, he should have informed himself that the Malay translation of the Bible, which he says has deservedly sunk into oblivion, was not only published in the Dutch black letter type, but in 1731-3 it was also printed at Batavia in the proper Malay character.

I must now, Mr. Editor, conclude with offering my humble apology for the length to which I have intruded on you, and on the public, should you be induced to give this paper a place in your interesting publication. I had hoped that some of my Countrymen, far better qualified for the task, would have entered into a more thorough investigation of the glaring demerits of this noted Review—but as I find some of them have taken alarm at the foul play which has been going on, and are not only apprehensive of not being sufficiently acquainted with the English language to make themselves understood, but cautious of provoking the dreadful ire of such an antagonist as Philo Civilis, lest they may be stigmatized with epithets not altogether agreeable to their feelings.—I have been anxious to make my peace with the public as long as that temper and moderation which ought peculiarly to distinguish a literary discussion, was maintained, I could have no objection to enter the list, as far as my moderate abilities admitted—and I had even prepared some memorandums in refutation of many of the facts and inferences contained in the Review—but the turn which the discussion has taken in the concluding Paragraph of the Letter from Philo Civilis, induces me to avail myself of that caution for which my Countrymen have sometimes been abused and sometimes praised to shrink from further exposure.

HOLLANDUS.

To Correspondents.

The letter of *An Englishman and a Genuine Dutchman*, shall appear in our next.

JAVAGOV'T. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1815.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] April 3—Brig Henry, N. Buchanan, from Samarang 29th March.
Do. 4—Chinese brig Susanna, Tan Tonk-ing, from do. 7th do.

Do. 7—Ship Betsey, J. C. Ross, from Banjermassin, 6th do.—Cargo, Pepper.—Passenger, Lieut. Ralph, H. M. 59th Regt.
DEPARTURES.] April 1—Chinese brig Chuanheek, Tan Toko, for Rembang—Cargo, Sugar.

April 2—Ship Lord Duncan, James Coxwell, for London—Cargo, Coffee, Sugar, Wine, &c.

April 3—Ship Delhi, S. Gowing, for London and the Cape.

April 6—Ship Eugenia, D. Smith, for Samarang.

Same day—Brig Seahorse, J. Suc, for Bencoolen—Cargo, Salt.

DEATH.

At Cheribon, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. P. Ekeboom, Assistant to the Resident at Tagal.

BENGAL.

SUPREME COURT, JANUARY 20.

THE KING on the prosecution of JOHN STANISLAUS SILVA DE LISBOA, v. WILLIAM MORRISON POOLE.

This was an indictment for a Libel. The parties are prisoners for debt in the Goal of Calcutta. Mr. Lisboa was lately the Commander of a Portuguese ship, and Mr. Poole was formerly an Ensign in His Majesty's 22d Foot. It was proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant instructed a native to make forty copies of the following libellous notification, and then procured their being pasted up in various parts of the town.

To the Public.

"In common justice to myself for the serious and unmerited injury I have received, I denounce to the public Mr. John Lisboa, a European Portuguese, known under the assumed name of Captain Lisboa, and now prisoner in jail for debt, a perfidious, prevaricating, base, calumniating, poltroon and scoundrel, and unworthy the confidence of any person on the face of the earth.

(Signed)

W. M. POOLE."

The hand-writing and signature of the Defendant were also proved, and the Prisoner when called on for his defence, alleged that he did not deny the libel but could urge much in mitigation of punishment. After the Chief Justice had made some observations on the nature and the flagrancy of the libellous matter as proved in Court, the Jury found the defendant guilty of publishing the Libel. The defendant pleaded, that he might be allowed to produce evidence to shew, that the treatment he had received from the prosecutor had induced him to publish the libel, and must tend to mitigate the severity of the punishment. His Lordship the Chief Justice informed him, that these matters might be stated in affidavits, and accordingly granted him several days to prepare them in due form.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

William Morrison Poole, being brought up to receive the Judgment of the Court his affidavit in mitigation of punishment was read. It stated, that the deponent and Lisboa were on intimate terms four or five months preceding the 20th of October last. That Lisboa in consequence, became God-father to Poole's youngest child, and was admitted into his apartment, and the society of Mrs. Poole at all reasonable hours. That on the 20th of October, Lisboa arose from the dinner table in his own apartment before the cloth was removed, and went towards the door of Poole's chamber, where Poole found him calling to his wife. Considering such conduct strange, Poole demanded the reason, and received an evasive reply. Poole, the deponent, stated, that he then asked his wife the occasion of Lisboa's calling to her, Lisboa rushed in and seated himself, saying, that Mrs. Poole should not be compelled to answer, and refused to leave the apartment.

The affidavit then relates the scuffle and altercation that ensued. That shortly after this transaction, he heard from his friends in the Jail, that Lisboa intended to seduce Mrs. Poole, which he the deponent believed, and in consequence removed into another apartment at a distance from the Prosecutor. That about the 16th of November Mrs. Poole dis-

covered to the deponent, that she had received the following letter, which she informed him, was given to her by the Prosecutor, John Lisboa, on the night of the 16th of October.

"The more I read your letter, the less I imagine it to be addressed to me; you talk of forgiveness—and pray, Madam, what are my offences? loving you too much, blame yourself, blame your virtues, your charms, and all that interest, which you cannot fail to inspire in a heart sensible of your merits. You own to have been displeased with my conduct for some days; if my behaviour has not been more respectful, more delicate, more attentive, attribute it solely to ignorance, and not to my wishes. Had you a mind to do me but common justice you could not but recollect that you have not expressed a desire, but I have endeavoured to accomplish it, and if not always successful, it was never for want of exertions. You seem to lay a great stress on what you call (God knows why) a refusal of my hair, but did I in fact refuse it? unwilling to excite suspicions, I requested you to cut it, you denied it, and this act of yours you call a refusal of mine! surely you have great wish to abandon me, to make use of such an invention of names. If any one refused, certainly it was you. As for the lockets tell me how you will have it done, it will be enough: I even offered mine, but when we are intent upon a purpose, we don't attend much to the reasonableness of the means employed to obtain it.

"Feeling for you the most ardent passion, I assure you I was thunder-struck at being accused of want of return to your sentiments. Dear, but ungrateful woman, have not my vows, my wishes, the whole of my behaviour, my conduct, since I knew you, evidently demonstrated how your irresistible charms reign over my heart? Do I not abandon every thing dear to me in the world, for the sole purpose of enjoying your sight? Relations, country, friends, and even liberty, are they not all sacrificed to you? and still you accuse me of not returning the love you say you have for me. Dear mistress of my soul, you only seek to withhold from me the reward you know is due to my vehement love; if so, be candid, mention it plainly to me, my thanks will follow your sincerity. But if not, if you really feel for me, the love you have owned—Great God!—if such a bliss awaits me, why so many quarrels, why not enjoy that happiness so much in unison with the feelings of our hearts? Dearest Madam, be only candid and sincere, and let my doom be whatever it is, I shall be happy if you do so. Should you refuse an answer by which I may ascertain my fate, wretchedness and misery will be my lot in this world. Why did I ever know you?"

The affidavit then states that Poole applied to Mr. Scott, an Attorney of the Supreme Court, to assist him in obtaining legal redress. Mr. Scott sent him the opinion of the Advocate General, Mr. Strettell, that it appearing Poole 'could not prove criminal connection, it was not advisable to bring the manner before the Court.'—On learning this opinion, and believing he could obtain no remedy by any legal proceeding, his feelings became highly irritated; and he was unfortunately induced to commit the offence of which he has been convicted, and for which he humbly acknowledges his contrition.

The Deposition of Ensign Leigh of the 24th Native Infantry, stated, that he is also a prisoner for debt in the Jail of Calcutta, and was for a considerable time on very intimate terms with Mr. Lisboa, who confessed to him he had made offers of money and written many seductive letters to Poole's wife, to prevail on her to quit her husband and accompany him to the Brazils, and that he had offered to settle thirty thousand rupees on her. Among other matter, the deponent learnt from Lisboa that he had written to Mrs. Poole the letter above quoted; and which letter the deponent believes to be in the hand writing of Lisboa. Lastly, the deponent conveyed a proposal from the Prosecutor to the defendant offering 1000 or 1500 rupees if Poole would stop all proceedings against him and grant him a general release. This offer Mr. Poole rejected.

Affidavits were then read in answer. It appeared by the deposition of George Salner, a Musician, and the prosecutor Lisboa, that Poole had been a constant guest at the table of Lisboa, until the 20th of October. That for months preceding Lisboa was in the habit of visiting Catherine Poole, who frequently sent messages to call him to her apartment. That the husband frequently quitted the apartment on Lisboa's approach, and left him with his wife for a whole evening. That Poole conversed in a loose and indecent manner respecting his wife, and in their hearing professed himself an admirer of the French customs, by which women were in the habit of intriguing with a variety of men. And that he for his part could not blame his wife if she adopted such custom. Lisboa's deposition then details a long narrative of the importunity of Poole and his wife for various sums of money, after they had received more than 1000 rupees from him, the greater part being given to Catherine Poole, with the knowledge of her husband. A note signed by the Defendant, dated the 20th of October, requiring one hundred rupees for the payment of purchases made by his wife is annexed to the Affidavit, and also several notes sworn to be in the hand writing of Catherine Poole, demanding the payment of 1370 rupees due on a promise from Lisboa to her, 'an offer numbered among the many you led me away with.' The last note from Mrs. Poole received on the 15th of November, contains these words. 'Do you mean to let me have what you promised me, or any part of it.'

Mr. Strettell the Advocate General spoke at some length for the defendant William Morrison Poole.

Mr. Fergusson, in moving the Court for Judgment, remarked on the inconsistency of Mr. Poole's plea in extenuation of his offence. The defendant was convicted of a most atrocious libel, forty copies of which he has been employed in preparing during two days,

and he is desirous to impress the Court with the idea, that this libel was the production of one whose feelings were highly irritated by a sense of injury. The learned Advocate then, to the great amusement of the Court, produced the XXI Number of the Quarterly Review, and read from the account of a work entitled, A favourable View of the United States, the libel posted up by General Wilkinson against Mr. Randolph, which it appeared Mr. Poole had taken for his model on this occasion, and copied almost word for word. Mr. Fergusson observed on the several documents produced, that they all tended to prove that Mr. Lisboa had been 'bled till he could bleed no longer,' and when Poole found no more money could be squeezed from the Prosecutor, the love-letter appeared, on the day following the last request made by Mrs. Poole for the money she claimed under Mr. Lisboa's promise.

The Learned Advocate concluded a very able speech, which we regret our inability to report, by praying that judgment might be passed on the prisoner.

The Chief Justice then sentenced Mr. Poole to be imprisoned for one year, fined one rupee, and at the expiration of that time to be bound to keep the peace for one year, himself in one thousand rupees, and two sureties in five hundred rupees each, and further to be imprisoned, till such recognizance and such sureties are given.

The Mirror, February 1, 1815.

Since the date of our last publication the *Maitland* from China and Penang has entered the river. She imports in Government bills and specie, more than thirty-lacs of rupees. A Spanish brig from Buenos Ayres, the 10th of September, has also imported a quantity of treasure, and the specie brought by the *Cuffells* and *Royal George* has abundantly supplied the money market, and will greatly facilitate the progress of all commercial affairs, which during the last three months, were much shackled by the unusual scarcity of money.

The Right Honorable the Governor General was at Hansi on the 13th ultimo, whence it is supposed His Lordship will proceed to Meerut by the way of Rewarie. The party at Head Quarters had been on a hunting excursion, and killed two lions. We do not learn by the latest letters of any change in His Lordship's original intention of returning to the Presidency early in April.

EUROPE.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Recent letters from Madrid assert, that the return of peace and the restoration of the Sovereign, far from producing a reversion of commerce, have been followed by a total stagnation of business in all parts of Spain; and that travelling is so dangerous, that, contrary to the usual custom, it is necessary to avoid taking advantage of the coolness of the night, and rather to incur the fatigue of journeying in the heat of the day. The cause of these distressing inconveniences is the state of political agitation into which the country has been thrown. Besides the parties of the King and the Cortes, there is a third party, which one would scarcely thought it possible should exist, namely, that of the old traitorous adherents to Buonaparte.

Among the reforms made by the Spanish Cortes was the abolition of a law, by which none, except persons of noble families, were allowed to be entered as cadets for commissions in the artillery, or to rise to certain ranks in the army of the line. The decree of that patriotic assembly, which gave to all Spaniards an equal chance of rising in the service of their country, has been repealed by the beloved Ferdinand.

A very curious circular letter of the Spanish Minister of Finance appears in the French Papers, complaining of the conduct of females, who, regardless of their reputation, repair to the capital, abandoning their husbands and families to solicit on their behalf. "This conduct," (says the Minister) would induce a belief that they were not directed to make the demands by the heads of their respective families, or that they are not founded in justice. Such conduct is repugnant to good order, and a waste of time. These females are therefore informed, that they ought to return immediately to their respective provinces, as no document will be received from them which is not signed by the head of their family."

LONDON, Aug. 15.

We have obtained from an authentic source the following facts, constituting the leading particulars of what passed in the recent interview between the Commissioners of the Allied Sovereigns and the King of Norway. The Commissioners endeavoured strongly to impress His Majesty

with a sense of the mischiefs which would be brought upon the Norwegian people, by compelling the Allied Powers to enforce the submission to Sweden, in conformity with their engagements; and upon this principle they put it to His Majesty to withdraw his guidance and countenance; and to recommend the people to submit. The King declared, that so far as he was personally concerned, the Norwegians neither had, nor should have, any reason to reproach him for involving them in danger through ambitious or interested motives; that he was ready again to assemble the Representatives of the nation, and to submit for their judgment and decision all that had been urged by the Commissioners. But that if their decision should be to persevere in asserting their independence, he was resolved to adhere with inviolable faith and perseverance to the duties imposed by the obligations by which he had bound himself. The Commissioners did not at first like to submit their demands to the Diet; nor to negotiate with the King farther than to announce the demands of the Allied Sovereigns, with the menaces coupled with those demands, in the event of non-compliance. But they found the King so reasonable, and at the same time so determined, that they felt they could not with propriety or decency refuse to enter into more minute discussion. The decision of the Diet was therefore to be awaited; but in order that the Assembly should meet in freedom, and the deliberations be conducted without any undue restraint or influence, the King required an armistice. Here was a new difficulty; but the principle being recognized, the terms were taken into consideration. The King required the free access of all ships to all the Norwegian ports, in order that the admission of supplies may cover the consumption during the suspension of operations. The Commissioners proposed to allow certain ports to remain open, and those only; but on the King representing that the distinction would be liable to constant evasions, and give room for contentions that may interrupt the harmony so desirable to be preserved in this period in particular, His Majesty's desire was acquiesced in. The Commissioners, on their side, required the possession of the fortresses, into which they proposed that the Swedish garrisons should be admitted. The King on this head, peremptorily refused to admit any Swedish garrison, or even to allow a single Swedish soldier to pass the frontiers, without regarding the act as a declaration of war, and commencing general hostilities. He offered, however, as the most unequivocal and undoubted proof of his fairness, to admit the Allied Powers to occupy the fortresses, in trust, with their own troops, pledging themselves to give them up safe, and in the same condition, to the Norwegian forces, in the event that the Norwegian people should persevere in maintaining their independence. His Majesty, also, required the guarantee of the Allied Powers against his act or movement on the part of the Swedes. Upon those last propositions the treaty broke off. There is some idea that the Commissioners have resolved on another offer for accommodation; but if they have, we are assured it must be without any invitation of recall from the King, who is firm in the ultimatum of abiding the result of another appeal to the Diet; but without compromising, in the slightest degree the safety of the nation, while the appeal is pending. The King, who is his own minister and sole councillor, discussed the various points involved in the negotiation with all the Commissioners, single and unaided, with an ability, judgment, moderation, and temper, that made the most favourable impression on the minds of those Ministers; presenting, in many instances, a contrast not very favourable to that spring of revolutionary royalty, Carl Johan Bernadotte, the Napoleon of the North. There were six Ministers, British, Austrian, Russian, Prussian, Danish, and Swedish. All were employed in argument and menace, and all were answered by the King alone. Such Kings are not easily found.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CROSS DROPPING.—At Union-Hall yesterday, G. Watts was charged by Wm. Millar, a sergeant in the Royal Artillery, with having defrauded him of 10*l.* by the old trick of cross dropping. The prosecutor stated, that he was walking in the Borough, near the prisoner, when he observed him stoop and pick up a small parcel. The prisoner turned round to him and said, "Sir, you are in luck; half the contents of this, whatever they may be, are yours."—They went into a public

house to examine their prize, and on opening it found it contained a diamond cross and a stamped receipt for 230*l.* Convinced of their good luck, the only difficulty was how to divide the prize; neither of them having money enough to pay the other his share. At length the prisoner proposed, that the prosecutor should pay 10*l.* on account, and take the cross, and that they should meet and finally settle the division at a time and place named. This was immediately acceded to by prosecutor, who paid 10*l.* and received the cross. Just as they were about to separate, the prisoner, however, recollected a friend at Newington, who would settle the matter and advance money immediately. The witness accordingly delivered it back to him to shew his friend, but he forgot to return the 10*l.* to the prosecutor. They proceeded towards the residence of the prisoner's friend till they came to the Elephant and Castle, when he said he would just look in and see if his friend was there. He did so, and prosecutor remained waiting for his return till his patience was exhausted and he went into the house to enquire for him. Here he had the misfortune to learn that the prisoner did not continue a moment in the house, but merely made his entry at one door and his exit at another directly opposite, forgetting the prosecutor, and taking with him the diamond cross, and what was still worse, the prosecutor's 10*l.* also. Immediately information was given to Collingbourn, by whom the prisoner was apprehended yesterday, and committed for re-examination.

Yesterday at Marlborough-street, James Powell, and a female who called herself his wife, were charged with stealing a silver watch from John Ward. It appeared that the female prisoner decoyed the prosecutor to an infamous house in Drury-lane, where she put out the light, and carried off his watch. The prosecutor made an alarm; and James, the landlord of the house, went to his assistance. The watchman also went up, and after James had promised the watch should be restored, they found it under some coals in a cupboard. The prisoner Powell was observed in company with the woman after the watch was purloined and the suspicion against him was increased by a number of implements for house-breaking being found in his possession. The prisoners were remanded for further examination on Tuesday. The House kept by James, according to the statement of the watchmen, has lately been the scene of several daring robberies.

Yesterday at Bow-street the driver of the Hackney-coach No. 521 was summoned. The defendant having been called by the servant of a gentleman resident in James-street, Westminster, insisted on an extra sixpence for a box he had with him, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for his fare, which was paid him. He then waited awhile, and when the servant had come out, went in to the master and made the same demand over again, alledging he had not been paid, and when he was refused, behaved very abusively. He was fined in the full penalty, amounting to three pounds, and costs, which he paid.

A Coroner's Inquest was held at Leicester last week upon the body of John Scott, who was killed by the kick of a horse. It appeared that the deceased was beating the horse with a stick over his tail and standing behind him, which occasioned the animal to kick, and his heels going with full force against the belly of the unfortunate man, he laid himself down on the corn bin and expired instantly. We wish this may operate as a caution against treating horses with similar brutality, which not unfrequently recoils in this way upon the offender.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

DRESDEN, July 12.—The explosion which happened at this place on the 27th of June, was one of the most tremendous recorded in history, and has completed the misfortunes which this town has so long suffered.

During the armistice of 1813 the French troops had constructed, opposite the Black Gate of the New Town, an extensive bridge head, which they named the *Emperor's Entrenchment*.—They had formed in this entrenchment a large wooden fort and a spacious vault, where they deposited a great quantity of powder, which was given up to us after the capitulation. The magazine contained above one hundred thousand quintals of gun-powder, part in barrels, part in cartridges, shells, and grenades. The guard of the magazine was entrusted to Russian soldiers. On the 27th of June, a party of Saxons on artillery were to take away a certain quantity of this powder, and orders had been given

to the labourers to convey it off. Several Russian detachments were exercising with cartridges in the immediate vicinity. About half-past eight o'clock part of the wooden fort blew up with such a dreadful report and concussion, that the earth shook to a great distance. The explosion continued about two minutes. All the men and cattle which happened to be within the circuit of a thousand paces from the fort, fell victims to the calamitous event; and numbers of persons were killed by the beams, palisades, and other fragments of the fort, while others were severely hurt by the concussion of the air. The limbs of the unfortunate persons who were within the vortex of the explosion were precipitated to an incredible distance. The shock had such an effect upon the buildings of the new town contiguous to the entrenchment, more especially the church, that there did not remain a single square of glass unbroken. The interior church, and the college for the Cadets, were also much damaged. The barracks, in which 2,800 Russians were quartered, were entirely demolished, and the troops had much difficulty in escaping to the old town.

The alarm produced was greatly enhanced when it was known that the fire had caught at that part of the fort where the greatest quantity of powder, cartridges, shells, grenades, &c. was deposited. It was necessary to use the most prompt and effectual means of preventing another explosion more terrible than the first. A Councillor of State had the presence of mind to snatch up an ignited piece of wood, which, if suffered to remain an instant, would have produced general devastation. They covered with earth and rubbish the vaults where powder was deposited, and Heaven concurred in the means of saving us from impending destruction. It began to rain about eight o'clock, and continued the remainder of the day.

In the old town even, upwards of a thousand houses suffered very great damage, partly from the concussion, and partly from the shells, which struck them. Doors were carried off their hinges to the opposite side of the *Elbe*; which gives some idea of the violence of the explosion. It was felt at Pirna, which is four leagues from Dresden, and the window glasses were broken in nearly all the houses in the street leading to the castle.

The number of the persons who have perished is not yet been ascertained.—(*Moniteur*, July 24.)

AUGSBURG, JULY 21.

It continues to be asserted, that Russia and Prussia by no means agree with Austria, as to many important points; and this true or supposed difference causes no little alarm in Germany. Russia, it is said, wishes to restore the kingdom of Poland, and to place the Archduke Constantine on that throne; in consequence, she demands from Austria the cession of all Galicia, that it may be reunited to Poland, as before the partition. Austria cannot resolve to sacrifice a country which is at present one of her finest and richest provinces. Russia wishes to add to her States all the northern part of Saxony, including the towns of Wittenberg and Leipzig. Austria opposes this dismemberment; less on account of the ties of relationship which unite her to the House of Saxony, than because it is her interest to preserve in the north of Germany a Catholic Prince, who may be inclined to vote in her favour.

True politicians, those who reflect on the state of the world, and the general disposition of men's minds, trust, however, that Europe will not be again drenched in blood at the very moment of her deliverance, and that the differences talked of, if real, will be amicably terminated by the mediation of England and France.

Yesterday the parish officers of St. Mary le Strand attended at Bow-street to root out the houses of ill-fame in Swan-yard. They belong to Mr. Jones, a builder and coal merchant, in Newcastle-street, and are let at exorbitant rents. According to the advice of the Magistrate, two housekeepers laid information against the houses as nuisances, and the constables of the parish are made prosecutors.

See Supplement.

BATAVIA,
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
MOLENVLIET.

BATAVIA,
GEDRUKT BY A. H. HUBBARD,
IN DE
EDELE COMPAGNIE'S DRUKKERY,
Op. Molenvliet.

1796; that is to say, since the Bank ceased to pay their bills in specie. Of course, those who have lent the Government this part of the money, have lent them *paper-money* of the same, or nearly the same value, with the paper money. To pay these people their interest, therefore, in specie, would be to give them one-third more than is really their due; and, in the same degree it would be to do wrong to those who have to pay that interest.—The same may be said with regard to all offices, pensions, grants, rent charges, and which have originated since 1796.—But, as I said before the thing is impossible.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported to have said, that it was *probable* that the Government would *not* call upon the Bank to pay in specie in six months after the signature of the definitive treaty of peace. His answer was wise. It is really very probable indeed, that the Bank will *not* be so called upon.—Oh, dear! What curious things this glorious event in France will bring to light, and bring about! Very probable indeed that the Bank will *not* be called upon to pay in specie! This peace will put many an one to his trumps!

LONDON, Aug. 14

At the Somersetshire Assizes, Mary Ann Adlam, of Bath-street, Straw-hat maker, was indicted for *petit treason*, in the wilful murder of her husband, Mr. Henry Allen Adlam, at Bath, on the 18th June. The principal witness was Sarah Ellis, who deposed as follows:—She had lived with Mrs. Adlam nine weeks before the fatal event, for the purpose of learning the straw hat business. On the morning of the 18th of May she saw Mr. and Mrs. Adlam together, before he went out; they had high words between 8 and 9 in the morning; Mr. A. struck his wife's head several times against the wall. He then went out, and witness did not see him again till his return in the evening between five and six o'clock. Witness and Mrs. Adlam were then at tea, in the little parlour adjoining the shop—(It is a large shop; the parlour a small room). When the deceased came in, they had just done tea, and the tea-things, a knife, bread, and butter, were on the tray. He said he wanted some tea; and Mrs. A. asked him to go down stairs and have it, as she wanted the table to line some bonnets on. He then said "he'd be d—d if he would not have some," and as Mrs. A. was going to give the tea-things to the witness, he pulled her back by the gown, and swore that the tea-things should not be removed. He then rang the bell violently for the servant to put some water in the tea-pot. Betty came up immediately; and prisoner was giving the tea-things to her when witness took them from her and placed them on a side-board. Immediately on this, Adlam struck his wife down—and called her a "d—d wh—e." Mrs. A. got up, and said, "Will you strike me again?" He struck her again—does not know where—it was a violent blow, but not so hard as the first. He repeated the opprobrious epithets, and said, "she might go to London to her fellows." Deceased then left the parlour, and went behind the counter; Mrs. Adlam followed him into the shop, saying "Can you prove me such? why do you live with me, and let me support you?" She was in a great passion, and spoke with great haste.—Betty put her hands round her mistress's waist, and said she should not go, for Mr. Adlam would knock her down. At this moment, Adlam moved from behind the counter into the middle of the shop; Mrs. A. stepped from the shop into the parlour, and returned immediately with a knife in her hand (it was the same knife that was brought up with the tea-things,) a large case-knife, and holding it up in her hand, exclaimed, going towards him—"Will you call me that name again!"—He then repeated the offensive words,

upon which Mrs. A. went towards him. Adlam immediately called out, "She has cut my coat;" and stretching out his left arm, the blood began to flow from the wound. Mrs. A. went to him, persuaded him to go down to the kitchen, and took hold of his arm. After going two or three steps, they fell down the remaining fourteen steps. The deceased was much in liquor; the prisoner appeared to be in a great passion; and from the time of her being knocked down to the commission of the fatal act, not more than ten minutes had elapsed. Mr. Day, surgeon, said the wound was in the left arm; was of opinion he died from loss of blood. Mr. Goldstone, another surgeon, said, that Adlam told him, he believed he fell against the knife. The prisoner alleged in her defence, that for the abuse and provocation she received from her husband, she was so irritated as not to be sensible of what she had done; but concluded that in the height of her passion she might have given the fatal wound. She called her Maker to witness, she had no intention to do him any injury. The prisoner received a high character for humanity. The Jury, after a few minutes deliberation, returned a verdict of *Manslaughter*. She was sentenced to be imprisoned six months. On the verdict being given, Mrs. A. fell into strong convulsions. On her recovering, the Judge told her, that seeing the state of her feelings, he should not add to her distress by enlarging on her offence. The trial lasted eight hours, and the Court was crowded to excess; during the latter part of the evidence, a great degree of commiseration was evinced by the whole Court.

Ward in Chancery.—Sir Samuel Romilly moved the Court that Miss Smith, a young lady, a minor, the daughter of — Smith, Esq. a gentleman residing in North Wales, might be removed from the custody of her father, and placed under the sole care of her mother. For this purpose he represented that the morals and consequently the future happiness of the infant were highly endangered by her continuing with her father, circumstanced as his establishment was at this moment. He had so conducted himself towards his wife, the mother of the young Lady, that she had been compelled to institute a suit against him in the Court of Arches, for adultery and cruelty. The result of that suit had been a sentence of divorce from bed and board, with an alimony of 400*l.* per ann. and she had besides an independent income of equal amount. Since its promulgation Mr. Smith had been openly living with the object of his illicit attachment, and it was to the superintendence of this female, the daughter was entrusted. The Learned Counsel expatiated with considerable feeling upon the distress of the mother, at the reflection of her daughter commencing the career of life under such impure and contaminated auspices, and he trusted his Lordship would interfere, and rescue her from the misery of having such a preceptress.—After Mr. Hart had been heard, Mr. Leach said that the Lord Chancellor had no authority in this case. The child could not for the purposes of the present application be considered as a Ward of the Court, so as to justify his Lordship in removing her from the care of her natural guardian. Her interest in the property, in virtue of which she could alone be considered as a ward, and entitled to the protection of the Court, was too remote: it was not a present property. He concluded by submitting that she must remain where she was, and that the Court could not remove her.—The Lord Chancellor said the title of the child to the estate in question was a present interest. She was in fact entitled to a fortune of 16,000*l.* She was so much a ward of the

court, that if she married under 21, whoever married her would be liable to be committed, and the court would compel him to make a settlement, as far as his covenants would be necessary for that purpose. She would be entitled at 21 to take this 16,000*l.* out of court, with the consent of her father and mother. There certainly was a difference in the power of the Court with respect to a ward of the Court, and the case of an infant brought into Court by Habeas Corpus. His Lordship added, that he would look into the case, and give his opinion on an early day.

AMERICA.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—The *National Intelligencer* contains a detailed statement of the General Court Martial on board the frigate United States, in the harbour of New London, of which Commodore Decatur was president, called for the trial of certain persons, Officers on board the United States frigate Chesapeake, at the time of her capture by the Shannon. The persons tried were Lieut. Wm. S. Cox, Midshipman James W. Forest, acting Midshipman Henry P. Fleischman, William Brown, bugleman; and Joseph Russell, captain of the 2d gun.

Lieutenant Wm. S. Cox, was found guilty of "neglect of duty," in not doing his utmost to aid in capturing the Shannon, and of "unofficer-like conduct," in accompanying his disabled Commander, James Lawrence, Esq. from the quarter-deck, where his presence and command were essential to animate and direct the Chesapeake's crew in repelling the boarders of the enemy.—Sentenced him to be cashiered, with a perpetual incapacity to serve in the navy of the United States.

James W. Forest, Midshipman.—Upon the charge of "drunkenness," to which he pleaded "guilty." The Court would pointedly express its abhorrence of a vice destructive of morals, ruinous to the individual, and disgraceful to the public service; and sentence the Prisoner to be cashiered, with perpetual incapacity of serve in the navy of the United States.

Henry P. Fleischman, Acting Midshipman.—Charge—Imposition and unofficerlike conduct, in that he did, after the capture of the frigate Chesapeake, conduct himself in a manner unworthy of, and degrading to an American Officer, by changing his name and assuming the false one of "William Brown," in order to effect his parole, as a prisoner of war; and under which assumed and false name he did effect and accept his parole.—The prisoner pleaded guilty.—Sentence—The Court, after maturely deliberating upon the nature of the charge to which the Prisoner, Acting Midshipman Henry P. Fleischman has pleaded "guilty," and after duly considering the evidence in mitigation by him adduced, proving his good conduct in the action with the Shannon, find, in the conduct of the Prisoner, in Halifax, a departure from those principles which should characterize every Officer, and should never be compromised for personal convenience; but in consideration of his youth and inexperience, and his good conduct in the action, sentence him to be publicly reprimanded in such manner as the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy shall direct.

William Brown, bugleman, found guilty of cowardice.—Sentence—The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the Prisoner, Wm. Brown, bugleman, guilty of the charge exhibited against him; and sentence him to receive three hundred lashes, at such time and place as the Hon. Secretary of the Navy shall direct, and to be mulcted of all his wages now due, and which may accrue to him during the remainder of his period of service.

[The President has mitigated the punishment, by limiting it to one hundred lashes.]

Joseph Russell, captain of the 2d gun, found guilty of gross misconduct during the action.—Stoppage of wages.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1815.

Cobbett's Weekly Political Register,
MAY 21, 1814.

CORN LAWS—This subject would require a greater space than I am able here to allot to it. So much nonsense has been published about *protecting* the farmer, so much unparalleled trash that I hardly know where to begin. I shall confine myself to a mere hint or two, first observing, that, speaking as a grower of wheat, I wish for none of this sort or *protection*.—It has been said, that the manufacturing interest will suffer by any measures tending to keep up the price of corn; and that to give the farmer security for the high prices, must injure the rest of the community.—Now in the first place, I deny, that it is in the *power* even of a body of men, who have been called *omnipotent*, to cause the farmer to have a high price; the price depending upon the *crop*, and not upon any law or any regulation. But, supposing it possible to give the farmer a high price, now is that to injure the eaters of bread? If the corn be cheap all other things will be cheap in proportion: and, amongst other things, the produce of the manufactories. The *fund holder* seems to be the only person with reason to complain of high prices; because he has *nothing to sell*. He is an annuitant, whose nominal income is fixed, and therefore, when the loaf is at 1s. 6d. his annuity is worth to him only half as much as when the loaf is at 9d. But if the loaf were to be, and to continue at 9d. for any length of time, *whence is to come the money to pay him his annuity?* A wish has been expressed to *bring things round by degrees to the prices of 1792!* What profound ignorance; or, what profound *hypocrisy*; In 1792, or before the war preparations, the whole of the taxes (not loans) raised in the country did not exceed fourteen millions. The taxes raised last year 1813, amounted (exclusive of loans) to sixty-nine millions. And yet there are men so devoid of *sense*, or so devoid of *shame* to talk of bringing round prices to the state of 1792! The annual interest on the debt (which must *continue to be paid*) is now about forty millions. In 1792, it was nine millions. All the annual expences in 1792 amounted to less than five millions. Can they now amount to less, even in time of peace, than twenty millions? How, then, are prices to be *brought round* to the standard of 1792? To bring prices to the standard of 1792, you must first *bring round* the taxes to the standard of 1792, and next you must *bring round* gold in place of paper.—So that these wise advocates of *low prices* are beginning their amiable endeavours at the wrong end. —If the wheat were at five shillings a bushel; beer at 2d. a quart; beef at 3d. a pound, it would make no difference to the farmer, except for the remainder of his lease. It would make no difference to Mr. Coke, or Sir Francis Burdett, or any other landholder, to whom 5,000l. a year would be as valuable as 20,000l. a year now is. It would give them the means of living just in the style that they now live. But, then, in both cases, the taxes must be diminished in the same proportion; and, in place of collecting 69 millions a year, you must collect only 23 millions at most, which would but little more than *HALF suffice for the payment of the interest on the Debt*, leaving the Civil List, the Army, the Navy, and every other out-going wholly unprovided for.—It has been observed, with most brazen impudence, or with more than idiot folly, that it is unjust thus to *put money into the pocket of the landholder*, at the expence of the poor soul who *hardly earns his morsel of bread*. In the first place, Mr. Coke, for instance, if he let his land at 30s. an acre instead of 10s. must pay for servants, for horses, for carriages, for beer, for bread, for every thing on which he lays out his money, 3s. instead of 1s. How, then, can the high price of corn give him any advantage over the poorer peo-

ple who serve him, or who administer to his wants or his pleasures? Besides, he must pay 3s. in taxes instead of 1s. So that, in fact, as far as this goes, it is the Government, or the public, or the debt, or the State, or, call it what you will, which in the end *receives the difference*.—Those who eat the loaf must, of course, pay the tax. We see very plainly how the tax upon *sugar*, or upon *spirits*, fall upon the *consumer*; but the tax upon bread being collected, not upon the *loaf*, or the *flour*, or the *wheat*, we lose sight of its march to our mouths. But, if it be collected upon the *earih*, in which the wheat grows; upon the house in which the grower lives; upon the horses that plough the land for the wheat; upon the iron and the leather that make up the harness for the horses that plough the land for the wheat; upon the gig that carries to church the wheat grower's wife; upon the nag that carries the wheat grower, the next day, to market to sell the wheat; upon the cloddy-heeled boy who becomes a gentleman's servant, for his looking after the nag and brushing the shoes of the wheat-grower; upon the dog, whose teeth are necessary to protect the wheat grower's barns; upon the stamps of the wheat grower's lease, his receipts, and his notes of hand; upon the sugar, the coffee, the tea, the soap, the candles, the pepper, the salt, the very drugs, and a score of other things, used in the house of the wheat-grower; upon the malt that makes the beer necessary to keep his nerves steady amidst the bewildering of such an accumulation: if the tax be collected upon all these, must it not be paid, at last, by those who *eat the loaf* made of the wheat? And if the wheat-grower gets little money for his crop, is it not evident that he can have little money to pay to the Government in any shape whatever? Is it not, in other words evident, that if wheat (*generally* the regulator of all other commodities) continue to be of the present price, the interest of the debt cannot be paid?—Mind, reader, I am no advocate for the *law* that is now pending. I know that the thing will, and must, regulate itself. If, by importations from countries where the land is more fertile and less taxed than ours, wheat were to become too cheap to make it profitable to grow it here in the present average quantity, less would be grown here; the capital, the labour, the means of all sorts, now used for the raising of corn, would, in part, be used for other purposes; and some of those who are now farmers would turn their hands to other employments. I see no harm in this. But the thing is impossible. No such effort, it appears to me, can be produced by importations from abroad, the quantity being too small to be of any consequence. I think that Mr. Coke, and the other advocates of the Bill, proceed upon the erroneous notion of the effect of importation. But, at the same time, they are by no means chargeable with *injustice*. Their endeavours, in fact, tend to the protection, not of the *farmer*, but of the *fund holder*, and of those who depend on the *Civil Lists*. Their endeavours, they being land-holders, are very disinterested, seeing that their inevitable tendency is to enable the grower of wheat to draw money from the eaters of bread, and to pay it over to the Government.—I do not know how it has happened, but no one appears to me to have viewed the matter in this its natural light. Some persons have talked of the *hardship* upon the farmer to pay such heaps of taxes. The hardship consist wholly in the trouble, and the torment, and the humiliation: for the farmer does and *must* get the amount of the taxes back again from the *bread eater*. He may not do it for one year, or for two years; but upon an average, he *must*. The tax pursues the commodity to the *mouth*, as necessarily rivers find their way to the sea. I view the wheat-grower as a collector of money to be paid over to agents of the Government; and if others did the same, I am

of opinion that we should hear much less about the *grasping disposition* of the landholders and their tenants. I dislike the talk about that "*valuable class of men, the agriculturists,*" as the farmers are now called. I do not see any peculiar claim that they have to such an appellation. They till the land for gain, just as a shoe-maker makes shoes for gain, and as a merchant, or manufacturer, carries on his business for gain. I see no *obligation* that the community is under to the growers of wheat, who sell it as dear as they can. They are entitled to no special mark of legislative favour; but, as they are the grand vehicle for the taxes, it is the height of stupidity to express wishes to make them an unproductive vehicle.—As very closely connected with this view of the corn subject, I will here notice what has been said about *bringing round our CURRENCY* to the standard of 1796; that is to say, when gold was in free and general circulation. How such an idea came into the head of any one accounted sane, I am at a loss to discover. We were told, that *peace*, upon a firm foundation, would do the thing of itself. It is notorious that a *light guinea* will sell now for 26 or 27 shillings in paper. But the worst, the most foolish part of the conduct of those who entertain the notion of restoring our currency to the standard of 1796, is that they allow, at the same time that the paper money is depreciated; and (*now observe*) that this depreciation has had the effect of *raising prices*.—Very well. It is *depreciated*, and it has *raised prices*.—Keep this in mind, and then ask these wise men, what would be the effect of "*restoring the currency to its former healthy state*."—These gentlemen, from the anxious desire to restore guineas, overlook *the interest of the debt*. But, is it not manifest, that they ought to have this object continually in their view, when they are talking upon the subject of restoring guineas and *lowering prices*. And is it not also manifest, that, in whatever degree *prices be lowered* for a permanency, the interest of the debt must, in *reality* though *not nominally*, be *augmented*?—Now, then, what is the annual interest of this debt? I will not plague the reader with any miserable detail about funded and unfunded, redeemed and unredeemed; but will state, in round numbers, that the debt requires taxes to be paid to the amount of about forty millions a year.—Suppose then, that *wheat* (to take that article as an instance) be now upon an *average of years*, 27l a load, of five quarters; the paper money has, at the rate of exchange with Paris, depreciated *one third* below gold; and, of course, has *raised prices one third*. Bring the currency back to the standard of 1796, and the consequence is that wheat will be upon an average of years, 18l. a load. Well, then, farmer *Stells*, whose share of payment of interest of the debt is 27l. a year, and who, of course, used to pay a *load of wheat* a year, must, upon the restoration of guineas, pay a *load and a half of wheat a year*. This would make the farmer scratch his head I believe! It is as clear as day-light that the restoration of guineas would, in reality, make the debt cost sixty millions a year instead of forty millions a year. But, this is not all. The Civil List officers, of all kinds, pay, pensions, annuities, fixed stipends of every sort, leases, ground-rents, rent-charges, must all become more expensive by one-third to those who have to pay them. What a revolution would be here? What smashing, what work for lawyers and bill-framers! Besides, as to the *justice* of the thing, I am so certain that it is impossible for it to take place without the utter destruction of the paper, and the debt along with the paper, that it does seem to me superfluous to talk about the justice or the policy of it; but, for the sake of those who may not be of my opinion as to this point, I will say a word or two as to the *justice* of such a measure if it were practicable.—The greater part, or, at least, a very considerable part, of the debt has been contracted since